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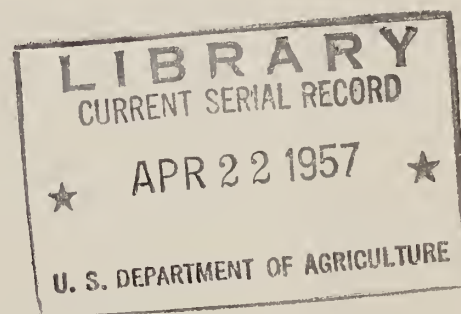
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
DAIRY DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF  
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

And

Federal Register Citations

Revised through: March 1, 1957



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Attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages (or added, if corresponding pages do not exist) in the Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders (and Federal Register Citations). These inserts include summaries of new orders and amendments to existing Federal orders which have become effective during the period of January 2, 1957 through March 1, 1957. Last insert covered changes through January 1, 1957.

In order to effect a gradual revision of the entire summary compilation, the inserts at times, may include certain pages which have been rewritten merely to conform to the present format and may not reflect any changes in order provisions.

Agriculture -- Washington



(Revision of March 1, 1957)

# ERRATA SHEET

The following corrections should be made in your Summary Compilation:

Page 101 - dated 11/1/56 (Dayton-Springfield): Under Class I price, subhead Supply-Demand Adjustment - delete the phrase 'and Class II milk'.

Page 102 -- dated 11/1/56 (Dayton-Springfield): "Better Credit" (line 5) should read "Butter Credit".

Pages 219 - 223-a - dated 4/1/56 (Stark County): These six pages should be removed from the summary compilation. As of February 1, 1957, the Stark County order was merged with the Akron order.





3/1/57

INDEX OF SUMMARIES

<u>Market</u>	<u>Order No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Akron-Stark County.....	60	234
Appalachian.....	23	224
Austin-Waco.....	52	239
Black Hills.....	17	95
Bluefield.....	112	325
Boston.....	4	4
Cedar Rapids.....	31	190
Central Arizona.....	104	295
Central Arkansas.....	8	288
Central Mississippi.....	87	229
Central West Texas.....	82	215
Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	100	319
Chicago.....	41	45
Cincinnati.....	65	260
Clarksburg.....	109	269
Cleveland.....	75	116
Columbus.....	74	111
Corpus Christi.....	98	255
Dayton-Springfield.....	71	99
Detroit.....	24	185
Dubuque.....	12	11
Duluth-Superior.....	54	73
Eastern South Dakota.....	29	250
Fall River.....	47	64
Fort Wayne.....	32	31
Fort Smith.....	76	207
Inland Empire.....	108	306
Kansas City.....	13	14
Knoxville.....	88	134
Lima.....	95	142
Louisville.....	46	59
Memphis.....	18	168
Merrimack Valley.....	34	35
Milwaukee.....	7	172
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	73	108
Muskegon.....	85	92
Nashville.....	78	125
Neosho Valley.....	28	198
New Orleans.....	42	50
New York.....	27	18

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3/1/57

(Continued)

INDEX OF SUMMARIES

<u>Market</u>	<u>Order No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
North Texas.....	43	194
Oklahoma City.....	5	160
Omaha-Lincoln-Council Bluffs.....	35	41
Ozarks.....	21	176
Paducah.....	77	122
Philadelphia.....	61	76
Puget Sound.....	25	180
Quad Cities.....	44	55
Rockford-Freeport.....	91	138
St. Louis.....	3	1
San Antonio.....	49	203
Shreveport.....	66	244
Sioux City.....	48	70
Sioux-Falls - Mitchell.....	56	211
South Bend-La Porte.....	67	83
Southwest Kansas.....	19	150
Springfield.....	96	146
Texas Panhandle.....	11	300
Toledo.....	30	27
Topeka.....	80	129
Tri-State.....	72	104
Tulsa-Muskogee.....	6	164
Upstate Michigan.....	16	283
Wheeling.....	102	276
Wichita.....	68	88
Wilmington.....	110	313
Worcester.....	99	153



Table 2 - basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/

Market	Price paid at					
	Supply- Demand Adjuster	12 Midwest condenseries 3/	Specified mfg. plants	Butter- powder	Butter- cheese	Economic factors
Akron-Stark County	X <u>2/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	-	X <u>5/</u>	-	-
Appalachian	-	X	X	X	-	-
Austin-Waco	X <u>2/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	-	-
Black Hills	-	X	-	X	-	-
Bluefield	-	X	X	X	-	-
Boston	X	-	-	-	-	X
Cedar Rapids	-	-	X	X	-	-
Central Arizona	-	X	-	X	-	-
Central Arkansas	X <u>2/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	-
Central Mississippi	-	X	X	X	-	-
Central West Texas	X <u>2/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	-	-
Chattanooga, Tenn.	-	X	-	X	X	-
Chicago	X	X	-	X	-	-
Cincinnati	X	X	-	X	-	-
Clarksburg	X <u>4/</u>	X	-	X	X	-
Cleveland	X	X	-	X	-	-
Columbus	X	X	-	X	-	-
Corpus Christi	X <u>4/</u>	X	X	X	-	-
Dayton-Springfield	X	X	-	X	X	-
Detroit	X	X	X	X	-	-
Dubuque	-	-	X <u>5/</u>	-	-	-
Duluth-Superior	-	-	-	X	-	-
Eastern South Dakota	-	X	-	X	-	-
Fall River	X	-	-	-	-	X
Fort Smith	-	X	X	X	-	-
Fort Wayne	X	-	X	X	X	-
Inland Empire	-	X	-	X	-	-
Kansas City	X	X	-	X	-	-
Knoxville	X	X	X	X	X	-
Lima	X <u>2/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	-	X <u>5/</u>	-	-
Louisville	-	X	X	X	X	-
Memphis	X	X	X	X	X	-
Merrimack Valley	X	-	-	-	-	X
Milwaukee	X	X	-	X	-	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul	X	X	-	X	X	-
Muskegon	-	X	X	X	-	-
Nashville	X	X	X	X	X	-
Neosho Valley	X <u>2/</u>	X	X	X	-	-
New Orleans	X	X	X	X	-	-
New York	X	-	-	-	-	X



Table 2 - Basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/ (cont'd)

Market	Price paid at								
	Supply-	12 Midwest	Specified	Butter-	Butter-	Economic			
	Demand	condenseries	mfg.	powder	cheese	factors			
	Adjuster:	3/	plants						
North Texas	X	X	X	X	-	-			
Oklahoma City	X	X	X		-				
Omaha-Lincoln-									
Council Bluffs	-	-	X	X	-	-			
Ozarks	X 2/	X 5/ 6/	-	X 5/	-	-			
Paducah	-	X	X	X	-	-			
Philadelphia	X	-	-	-	-	X			
Puget Sound	-	X	-	X	X	-			
Quad Cities	-	-	X	-	-	-			
Rockford-Freeport	X 2/	X 5/	-	X 5/	-	-			
St. Louis	X	X 6/	-	X	-	-			
San Antonio	X 2/	X 5/	X 5/	X 5/	-	-			
Shreveport	-	X	X	X	-	-			
Sioux City	-	-	X	X	-	-			
Sioux Fall-Mitchell	-	-	-	X	-	-			
South Bend-La Porte	X	X	-	X	X	-			
Southwest Kansas	-	X	-	X	-	-			
Springfield	X	-	-	-	-	X			
Texas Panhandle	X 4/	X	-	X	-	-			
Toledo	X	X	-	X	X	-			
Topeka	X 2/	X 5/	-	X 5/	-	-			
Tri-State	X	X	-	X	X	-			
Tulsa-Muskogee	X	X	X	X	-	-			
Upstate Michigan	-	X	X	X	-	-			
Wheeling	X 4/	X	-	X	X	-			
Wilmington	-	-	-	-	-	X			
Wichita	-	X	-	X	-	-			
Worcester	X	-	-	-	-	X			

- 1/ Where a market has more than one basis checked (x) for determining the price the Class I price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price.
- 2/ Class I price is based on the Class I price of another Federal order which has a supply-demand adjuster.
- 3/ As specified in Order No. 41 for Chicago.
- 4/ Supply-demand adjustment is taken from another Federal order.
- 5/ Class I price is based on the Class I price of another Federal order which uses these formulas.
- 6/ Plus 4 local plants.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 41

Chicago, Illinois

Marketing Area:

Illinois - All of Cook and Du Page Counties, and specified townships in Kane, Lake and Will Counties.

Indiana - The townships of Calumet, Hobart and North in Lake County.

Handler:

Any person who in his own behalf or on behalf of others:

- a. Operates a "regulated plant"; or
- b. Processes or packages any Class I milk for consumption in fluid form, or any Class II milk product as required by an appropriate health authority, all or a part of which is disposed of in the marketing area; or,
- c. Acts in a brokerage capacity to buy milk in bulk from persons specified in paragraphs a. or b.; or,
- d. Operates an unregulated plant qualified to supply Class I milk to the marketing area from which milk, skim milk concentrated milk, condensed skim milk, or cream in fluid form, is shipped to a "regulated plant".

\* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the orders as a "pool plant") 1/

Any plant or reload point 2/ at which milk is received from dairy farmers, and which operates as:

- a. A distributing plant - Any plant which processes and packages any Class I milk product, or any Class II milk product required to be made from inspected milk, all or a part of which Class I or Class II milk products is disposed of in the marketing area; or
- b. A supply plant - i.e., Any plant which ships, during the month, at least 50 percent of the butterfat (or pounds) of milk received from dairy farmers, as milk, skim milk, concentrated milk, condensed skim milk, or cream in fluid form to (and is physically received in) any plant which operates in a manner of a distributing plant as defined above, irrespective of whether or not such plant receives milk from dairy farmers.

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1/ "Regulated plant" as defined and used throughout this summary conforms to the terminology set forth in the introduction to the summaries and is not used to identify a similar plant definition provided in the Chicago order. (cont'd next page)





Regulated Plant cont 'd

- c. Any supply plant which, in lieu of the percentage requirement set forth above, ships an aggregate of 50 percent of its receipts for the three month period of September, October and November, and not less than 30 percent of its receipts for any one of these three months, shall be designated as a "regulated plant" beginning with December of the same year and continuing through August of the following year unless the milk received by plant fails to qualify as Grade A Class I milk products in the marketing area or the plant operator makes proper request for withdrawal from the pool.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is:

- a. Received at a "regulated plant" directly from the farm where produced; or
- b. Diverted by the operator of a "regulated plant" for his account to an unregulated plant during part or all of the months of December through September.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm and whose sole source of supply are receipts from his own production. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be requested by the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All milk and milk products (except milk disposed of in bulk form to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers):

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drink.
- b. Disposed of in fluid or frozen form as concentrated milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks, not sterilized and not otherwise accounted for in Class III milk.
- c. Unaccounted-for milk.

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\* 2/ Reload point - i.e., Any location at which milk moved from a farm in a tank truck is reloaded into another truck and commingled with other milk before entering a plant except reloading operations on the premise of a plant shall be considered a part of the plant's operation.



Classification cont'd

Class II - All milk and milk products the butterfat from which is contained in:

- a. Cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream products (more than 6.0 percent butterfat), butter cream, filled cream, frozen cream, plastic cream, eggnog, yogurt, ice cream, ice cream mix (liquid), cottage cheese, and any other milk product similar to those named (except that this definition shall not include butterfat in: fluid cream, fluid cream products, powdered cream, filled cream, and cottage cheese disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, in their capacity as such; and frozen cream, plastic cream, ice cream and ice cream mix (liquid or powder) derived from Grade B milk.)

Class III - All milk and milk products the butterfat from which is contained in:

- a. Products disposed of (pursuant to exceptions under Class I and Class II) in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturing establishments in their capacity as such.
- b. Frozen cream, plastic cream, ice cream and ice cream mix (liquid or powder) derived from Grade B milk and the use of which is not in violation of the applicable health requirements.
- c. Any milk product not in other classes.

\* Class III-A - All milk and milk products the butterfat from which is contained in:

- a. Condensed milk (sweetened or unsweetened) disposed of to commercial food processors located within the "surplus milk manufacturing area" as specified in the order, sweetened condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans, evaporated milk, whole milk powder, nonfat dry milk, malted milk and condensed skim milk.

Class IV - All milk and milk products the butterfat from which is:

- a. Contained in butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), loss in transit, inventory variations, and
- b. Actual shrinkage (not over 0.5 percent of the total pounds of butterfat received directly from producers plus 1.5 percent of the total pounds of butterfat in bulk milk, skim milk, and cream in fluid form received in bulk from all sources which were not disposed of in bulk to another handler).





Location Differentials cont'd

In addition to these location differentials which directly affect class prices, handlers are required to pay 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers at "regulated plants" located within the marketing area and 2 cents on such milk at "regulated plants" outside the marketing area but not more than 55 miles from City Hall in Chicago.

- \* Producer Price - Deductions are made on milk received at plants at the rate of 2 cents per hundredweight for each 15 miles or fraction thereof that the receiving "regulated plant" is more than 70 miles from the Chicago City Hall.

For milk delivered to "regulated plants" located within the marketing area 4 cents per hundredweight is added; for that milk delivered to "regulated plants" outside the marketing area but less than 55 miles from the Chicago City Hall 2 cents per hundredweight is added. For milk received from farms located in Zone A (all townships, cities, and counties located within a radius of approximately 55 miles from Chicago City Hall) 4 cents per hundredweight is added; for milk received from farms located in Zone B (all townships, cities, and counties located within a radius of approximately 70 miles from Chicago City Hall) 2 cents per hundredweight is added.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 percent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II, Class III, and Class IV computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.5 percent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from the quantity of milk in lowest priced class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk in fluid form is Class I, and cream in fluid form is Class II when transferred from a "regulated plant" to the "regulated plant" of another handler unless a written statement as to other utilization is made by both buyer and seller, however, the amount so reported in any class is limited to the total utilization in that class in the plant of the transferee.





Outside Purchases:

1. Other source milk received in the form of a product named in Class III, Class III-A, or Class IV products is allocated to the class of use.
2. Other source milk (except that in 1. above) is allocated, in series, beginning with the lowest priced class in a sequence as set forth in the order (Section 941.45)
3. Compensatory Payments - Payments are required at the following rates:
  - a. On other source milk which is not approved by an applicable health authority and which is allocated to Class I or Class II the difference between the appropriate class price and the lowest announced class price applicable for the delivery period.
  - b. On the remainder of the source milk the following conditions apply.

March through June - On such milk allocated to Class I or Class II, the difference between the appropriate class price and the lowest announced class price for the delivery period. In the case of Class I milk adjustment is made for location differentials applicable to such milk, and in the case of Class II milk adjustment is made for the location adjustments applicable to the 36 percent cream equivalent of the butterfat in such milk.

July through February - On such other source milk allocated to Class I or Class II, and under specified conditions to Class III and Class IV, the handler's net pool obligation is adjusted at the following rate: from the value of such other source milk at the applicable class price adjusted for location differentials applicable to Class I milk and Class II milk subtract the value of such other source milk at the uniform price adjusted by location differentials. A minus value is added to the handler's net pool obligation, a positive value is subtracted from the handler's net pool obligation.



Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat) cont'd

- \* Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the applicable fixed differential for the appropriate district and month as follows:

District	April through July	February March and August	September through January
Huntington district plants	\$1.10	\$1.55	\$2.00
Gallipolis-Scioto district plants	1.00	1.45	1.90
Athens district plants	.90	1.35	1.80

To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment not to exceed 38 cents, calculated as follows:

- \* Supply-Demand Adjustment - A current utilization percentage is computed from the percentage which the total disposition of Class I milk at all "regulated distributing plants" is of the total volume of producer receipts at such plants during the second and third preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such current utilization percentage exceeds the maximum, or is less than the minimum applicable base utilization range as set forth below:

<u>Month which Price Applies</u>	<u>Base Utili- zation Range</u>	<u>Month which Price Applies</u>	<u>Base Utili- zation Range</u>
January	103 - 107	July	77 - 81
February	103 - 107	August	68 - 72
March	99 - 103	September	64 - 68
April	95 - 99	October	68 - 72
May	93 - 97	November	79 - 83
June	87 - 91	December	94 - 98

The resulting net deviation percentage is converted to a specific price adjustment by multiplying each percentage point deviation from the base utilization range by 3 cents. The amount thus computed shall be added to the Class I price if the net deviation percentage is more than, or subtracted if less than the base utilization range.

Class II Milk Price - Price computed pursuant to formula a. under Class III price plus 25 cents; such price shall not be less than the basic formula price.





Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat) cont'dClass III Milk Price -

- a. April through July - The average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

M. & R. Dietetic Laboratories	Columbus, Ohio
Pickerington Creamery	Pickerington, Ohio
Carnation Company	Coshocton, Ohio
Nestles' Milk Company	Marysville, Ohio

- b. August through March - The basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - The Class II differential + 1 cent.

Class II Price -

$\left[ (\text{Chicago 92-score butter per cwt.} - \$3.00 \times 1.2) - \right.$

$\left. (\text{Chicago area spray roller powder} - 5.5 \times 8.5 \times 0.965) \right] \div 1000$

Class III Price - Same as Class II differential.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12.

\* Location Differentials:

Class I Price - The Class I price at "regulated plants" located outside the marketing area and more than 45 miles from the nearest of the following listed places shall be the same as the price for Class I milk for the district in which such nearest listed place is located, less a location adjustment computed as follows:

2 cents per hundredweight for each 10 miles, up to 100 miles, and 1.5 cents for each additional 10 miles such "regulated plant" is located from such nearest listed place.

The City Halls of: Huntington, West Virginia; Ashland, Kentucky; and Portsmouth, Jackson, Athens, Marietta, and Gallipolis, all in the State of Ohio.

Class II and Class III Price - None

Producer Price - For producer milk received at "regulated plants" located outside the marketing area the uniform price is reduced per hundredweight in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to the Class I price at such plant.



Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are computed separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool without base rating or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

1. Skim milk and butterfat transferred as any Class I item from a "regulated distributing plant" to a "regulated plant (s)" of another handler (except a producer-handler) shall be classified as Class I milk unless utilization in another class is indicated in the reports of both handlers. The amount so assigned to a particular class is limited to the amount remaining in such class in the transferee-plant after the allocation of other source milk, and the classification of any transfers as provided in paragraph 2.; any excess of such transferred skim milk or butterfat shall be assigned in series beginning with the next lowest-priced available class.
2. Except as provided in paragraph 3, skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of any Class I item from a "regulated supply plant" to a "regulated plant (s)" of another handler shall be classified as mutually indicated in the reports of both handlers. The sum of the amounts assigned as Class I to all of the supply plants supplying a "regulated distributing plant" for any of the months of October through January shall not result in more than 10 percent of regular producer receipts of such distributing plant being classified as Class II or Class III milk during the month.
- \* 3. Provision is made whereby during the months of February through September a handler operating a "regulated distributing plant" may, without the actual physical transfer of milk, allocate Class I milk to a "regulated supply plant (s)" which had transferred milk to the distributing plant for at least 3 of the months of October through January immediately preceding. The amount of milk which may be so allocated for the current month is limited to that amount remaining after subtraction of the quantity of milk actually transferred from the least of the following: 1) the average monthly amount allocated to Class I on transfers in the preceding months of October through January; 2) a percentage of Class I milk in the distributing plant which is equal to the percentage (1) above was of such milk in the preceding months of October through January; or 3) the quantity of milk received from producers at such supply plant during the current month.
4. Skim milk and butterfat transferred from a "regulated distributing plant" to the plant of a producer-handler is classified as Class I.





Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted, in series, beginning with the lowest-priced available class after deduction is made for shrinkage.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

Skim milk and butterfat transferred as a Class I product from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated distributing plant is classified as Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. Utilization in another class is claimed in the reports of the buyer and seller.
- b. The buyer maintains records of receipts and utilization which are available to the market administrator for verification.
- c. The buyer has actually utilized not less than an equivalent of skim milk and butterfat in the class indicated. If an equivalent amount was not used by the unregulated plant, the remaining pounds shall be classified in the next lowest-priced available Class as if the classes of utilization as set forth in the order were applicable to the unregulated distributing plant.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts from producers (including handler's own production) and other source milk assigned to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.



Regulated Plant cont'd

- b. A supply plant - i.e., Any plant approved by the appropriate marketing area health authority which delivers to a "regulated distributing plant" as defined in paragraph a. above, an amount of milk equal to 30 percent of its dairy farm supply. Such plant shall continue to be designated a "regulated plant" for such consecutive succeeding months as a 30 percent average is maintained.
- \* A plant may obtain "regulated plant" status the year around, provided that during the period of August through January such plant delivered to a "regulated distributing plant" 10 percent or more of its total dairy farm supply during each month, and 30 percent or more during the entire period. Such plant shall, unless written advice to the contrary is furnished to the market administrator on or before January 31, be designated a "regulated plant" through July 31 of the same year and for each month thereafter through January 31 of the following year in which it delivers 10 percent or more of its total dairy farm supply to a "regulated distributing plant". All "regulated plants" operated by a handler may be considered as one plant for the purpose of meeting the above percentage requirements.
2. The following plants are excluded from the "regulated plant" definition:
- a. A bottling plant of a producer-handler.
- b. Any plant whose Class I disposition under another Federal order exceeds that under the Cleveland order, unless the Secretary determines otherwise.
- c. Any plant located outside the marketing area from which an average of less than 300 points (1 point equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of cream or 1 quart of any other Class I product) of Class I milk per day is disposed of on routes to retail and wholesale outlets operated wholly or partially within the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person who produces milk approved for fluid consumption in any community in the marketing area by a health authority for such community, which milk is received at:

- a. A "regulated plant".





Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat) cont'dBasic Formula Price - cont'd

the Class I, Class II and Class III prices, and shall be the higher of the following:

a. The average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).

b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.20 x 3.5) +

(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965)

Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price add the following for the period indicated:

February through July..... \$1.40

All other months..... \$1.85

To this price add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" calculated as follows:

\* Supply-demand adjustment - A current utilization percentage is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts are of the gross volume of Class I sales (exclusive of intermarket and interhandler transfers) for the first and second preceding months in the Cleveland and the Arkon-Stark County, Ohio marketing areas.

Determination is then made of the amount such current utilization percentage exceeds, or is lower than, the appropriate base utilization range in the following table:

<u>Month which</u> <u>Price applies</u>	<u>Base util-</u> <u>ization range</u>	<u>Month which</u> <u>Price applies</u>	<u>Base utili-</u> <u>zation range</u>
January	123	July	149
February	126	August	144
March	129	September	131
April	132	October	125
May	135	November	123
June	144	December	122





Supply-demand Adjustment - cont'd

The resulting net deviation percentage determines the specific Class I price adjustment according to the schedule listed below:

<u>Deviation Percentage</u>	<u>Amount of Supply-demand Adjustment (cents)</u>
+ 13 or over	- 25
+ 10 or + 11	- 19
+ 7 or + 8	- 13
+ 4 or + 5	- 7
+ 2 or - 2	- 0
- 4 or - 5	+ 7
- 7 or - 8	+ 13
- 10 or - 11	+ 19
- 13 or over	+ 25

Class II Milk Price - The basic formula price + 30 cents.

Class III Milk Price - The basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.13.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115.

Class III Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115.

Producer Price - Weighted average of Class I, II and III differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The value of milk received from producers at "regulated plants" and classified as Class I or Class II milk shall be reduced at the rate of 13 cents per hundredweight for milk received at "regulated plants" located more than 40 miles but less than 60 miles from the Public Square in Cleveland, 20 cents per hundredweight is deducted for plants located more than 60 miles but not more than 74 miles from the Square and 2 cents additional for each additional 14 miles or fraction thereof in excess of 74 miles.

In determining the respective quantities of Class I and Class II milk subject to the location adjustment, priority is given to milk received directly from producers at the plant which has Class I utilization and then to receipts from supply plants in order of their nearness to the Public Square in Cleveland.



Location Differentials - cont'd

- \* Producer Price - Handlers may deduct a location differential from producer payments with respect to all milk received from producers during the months of July through March, and with respect to eligible milk (milk not in excess of daily average quota as defined under summary heading, "Special Producer Provisions") received from producers during months of April through June, at the rate set forth under Class Prices.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are computed separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of specified Class I products 1/, for fluid consumption, from a "regulated (cont'd)

---

1/ Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks, sweet or sour cream, and eggnog.





Outside Sales - cont'd

- c. Such receiving plant had actually used not less than an equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat in the use indicated by such statement. If the equivalent amount is not used by the unregulated plant, the remaining pounds shall be classified in the next lower priced available class of utilization as if classes of utilization set forth in the Cleveland order were applicable to such unregulated plants; or

Skim milk and butterfat shall be classified as Class I if transferred as bulk milk to a manufacturer of soup, candy, or bakery products for use in such manufacturing operations, or any retail establishment which disposed of milk in fluid form.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler shall pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight on all receipts of producer milk at "regulated plants" (including handler's own production), and all other source milk allocated to Class I, except milk subject to another Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Base Rating Plan - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies April through June of each year. The base (daily quota) of each producer whose milk was received by a handler (s) on not less than 30 days during the immediately preceding months of October through December shall be a quantity computed by dividing such producer's total pounds of milk delivered in the 3-month period by the number of days from date of first delivery to the end of such 3-month period.

- \* Transfer of Base - New bases must be established by all producers each year. Prior to July 1, 1957 a base of a producer may be moved from one handler to another and may be transferred from such producer to another producer at any time. After July 1, 1957 a base may be transferred during the period April through June under the following conditions: In the event of the death of a producer, the entire base may be transferred to a member of the immediate family who carries on the dairy operation on the same farm; or in the event of the termination of a joint holding, the entire base may be transferred to one of the joint holders, or divided between the former joint owners if they continue dairy operations.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 77

Paducah, Kentucky

\* Marketing Area:

All the territory within the boundaries of Ballard, Calloway, Graves, Marshall and McCracken Counties in Kentucky.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as the operator of:
  - a. A distributing plant - i.e., a plant which processes and packages milk which is disposed of during the month as Class I on routes (including routes operated by vendors) or through plant stores to wholesale or retail outlets (except "regulated plants") located in the marketing area; or
  - b. A supply plant - i.e., a plant (except a distributing plant) which qualifies as a "regulated plant" as defined in paragraph "2" under "Regulated Plant" definition, or a plant from which milk, meeting the Grade A requirements of the marketing area, is supplied during the month to a plant which qualifies pursuant to paragraph "1" under "Regulated Plant" definition.
2. A producer-handler.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant for the account of such association.

Regulated Plant (Defined in the order as "pool plant")

1. A distributing plant from which at least 45 percent of its receipts of producer milk and pool milk from plants qualified pursuant to paragraphs "2" or "3" is distributed during the month as Class I milk on routes to wholesale or retail outlets, including plant stores, (except "regulated plants" or unregulated plants) and at least 10 percent of such receipts are delivered, as specified above, on routes located in the marketing area. Any plant qualifying as a "regulated plant" by complying with the foregoing percentages during any month shall be designated as a "regulated plant" during the following month; or
2. A distributing or supply plant from which the volume of milk, skim milk, and cream equal to at least 50 percent of the pool milk received at such plant is:
  - a. Shipped to "regulated plants" as qualified under paragraph "1" above, or



Regulated Plant cont'd

- b. Distributed on routes as Class I milk to retail or wholesale outlets, including plant stores, (except "regulated" or unregulated plants) located in the marketing area.
3. During the period of August through January, a supply plant shall, upon written request on or before the end of such period, be designated a "regulated plant" if:
  - a. Such plant ships milk, skim milk and cream to "regulated plants", qualified pursuant to paragraph "1" above, equal to 75 percent or more of its producer milk in October or November, and
  - b. Ships 35 percent of such producer milk in three additional months during such period.

A supply plant so designated as a "regulated plant" shall continue under "regulated plant" status until the end of any month during the succeeding August through January period in which the milk of such plant is disposed of in a way as to make it impossible for the plant to reestablish its qualifications under the terms of this paragraph.

\* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with the Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority which milk is delivered to a "regulated plant" or diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant. Milk diverted to an unregulated plant is deemed to have been received at the "regulated plant", except when more than 10 days production is diverted for any of the delivery periods of September through January.

Producer-Handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant, from which Class I milk is distributed within the marketing area but which receives no other source milk or milk from other (cont'd on next page)

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting cycle, from identifying the transaction to posting it to the appropriate ledger account.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records. It explains how the auditor uses various techniques, such as sampling and vouching, to ensure that the financial statements are reliable.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the issue of internal controls. It describes how a system of internal controls can be designed to minimize the risk of errors and fraud, and to ensure that the organization's assets are protected.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It argues that organizations should provide clear and concise information about their financial performance to their stakeholders.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the role of the government in regulating the financial system. It explains how government intervention is necessary to ensure that the financial system operates in a fair and efficient manner.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ethical behavior in the financial industry. It argues that financial professionals should always act in the best interests of their clients and should never engage in unethical practices.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing education and training for financial professionals. It argues that the financial industry is constantly evolving, and professionals must stay up-to-date on the latest developments.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and communication among financial professionals. It argues that working together is essential for the success of the financial system.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of innovation and technology in the financial industry. It argues that embracing new technologies can help financial professionals improve their efficiency and better serve their clients.



Location Differentials:

Class I Price - 7.5 cents is deducted for milk received from producers at "regulated plants" located 40 miles but less than 50 miles from the nearest County Courthouse in either Graves or McCracken County and an additional 1.5 cents is deducted for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof.

Class II Price - none

Producer Price - The same schedule as applies to the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are computed separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base-rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Class I products disposed of from a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler, are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II, however, shall be limited to the amount thereof remaining in Class II milk of the transferee-handler after the allocation of other source milk; any additional amounts of skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be assigned to Class I.

Class I products transferred to the plant of a producer-handler are classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in Class II after deduction for shrinkage; and the remainder, if any, is assigned to Class I. Priority of such assignment is in the following order: other source milk not subject to the Class I pricing of another Federal order and other source milk which is subject to the Class I pricing of another Federal order.

Class II products from any source, including plant's own production, which are reprocessed or converted to another product during the month are defined as other source milk.



Outside Purchases cont'd

- \* Compensatory payments to the pool are required on other source milk not subject to another Federal order which is assigned to Class I. The rate of payment per hundredweight is the difference between the Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials and the following:

April through July - The Class II price adjusted by the Class II butterfat differential.

August through March - The uniform price adjusted by the Class I location differential and an average of the Class I and Class II butterfat differentials weighted by the amount of producer milk in each class.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred or diverted in bulk from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant is Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. Class II utilization is indicated in writing to the market administrator by the operator of the "regulated plant".
- b. The operator of the unregulated plant maintains records of receipts and utilization which are available, if requested by the market administrator, for verification.
- c. An equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually used in Class II products at the unregulated plant during the month; provided, that any skim milk and butterfat so transferred which is in excess of actual use, shall be classified as Class I.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight on producer milk; other source milk, not subject to the class I pricing provisions of another Federal order, which is allocated to Class I, and Class I milk distributed in the marketing area from unregulated plants which are not otherwise qualified as distributing or supply plants subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order.





Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service -- Deductions, as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

Any plant which would be subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order is exempt from regulation under the Paducah order where such plant operates as:

- a. A distributing plant unless such plant disposes of a greater volume of Class I milk to retail or wholesale outlets (except "regulated plants") in Paducah marketing area than in the other marketing area, or
- b. A supply plant unless such plant qualified as a "regulated plant" during the preceding August through January period.

\* Compensatory payments - Handlers operating unregulated plants and distributing milk as Class I on routes in the marketing area, make payments into pool at the rates set forth in a. or b., whichever is less:

- a. Multiply the quantity of milk disposed of on routes, in the marketing area, as Class I by the difference between the Class I price and the Class II price during April through July; and the difference between the Class I price and the uniform price during August through March.
- b. Any plus amounts resulting from the subtraction of the lowest payments per hundredweight such handler actually made for milk received from approved dairy farmers from the payments such handler would have been required to make per hundredweight if he were operating a "regulated plant".





Orders for Akron and Stark County merged effective 2/1/57

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 60

Arkon - Stark County

Marketing Areas:

All the territory in Summit County; Stark County, except Paris and Sugar Creek Townships; Franklin, Ravenna, Brimfield, Suffield Townships and specified Lots of Randolph township in Portage County; Smith Township, except Great Lot 35, in Mahoning County; Knox Township in Columbiana County and specified Sections of Sugar Creek Township in Wayne County; all in the State of Ohio. The principal cities in the marketing area are Arkon and Canton.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of a plant (s) where milk is processed and packaged for distribution on a route (s) (includes plant stores) in the marketing area.

A cooperative association with respect to producer milk it causes to be diverted from producers' farm to a plant for the account of such association.

Regulated Plant:

Any plant (except plants listed under Special Handler Provisions) at which milk received from dairy farmers is packaged and distributed as Class I milk on routes wholly or partially within the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk which has the approval of the health authority of any community in the marketing area for consumption as fluid milk in that community and which is received at a "regulated plant", or any person who is regularly designated as a producer and whose milk is diverted to a plant other than a "regulated plant" by a handler for his account.

Producer-handler:

Any person who produces milk but receives no milk from producers or from other sources and operates a plant from which a route(s) is operated wholly or partially within the marketing area. Producer-handlers are exempt from most of the regulatory provisions of the order but may be required to file certain reports by the market administrator.



Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including skim milk equivalent of concentrated products) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of for consumption in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, concentrated milk not in hermetically sealed cans, cream, including sour cream and any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk; or
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified in Class I.
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed or skim milk dumped subject to prior notification to, and possible inspection by, the market administrator.
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk up to 2 percent of receipts from producers; and in shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class I milk price for the Cleveland marketing area less 5 cents.

Class II Milk Price - The higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b.  $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3 \phi \times 1.2 \times 3.5) +$   
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5\phi \times 8.2)$

For Class II milk used to produce cottage cheese, the price is increased 30 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter  $\times 0.13$ .

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter  $\times 0.115$ .

Producer Price - Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. It then goes on to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data.

3. The results of the study are presented in the following section.

4. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations.

5. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data collected.

6. The data shows a clear trend towards increased participation in the program.

7. This is likely due to the improved quality of the services provided.

8. The results of the study are consistent with the findings of previous research.

9. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data collected.

10. The data shows a clear trend towards increased participation in the program.

11. This is likely due to the improved quality of the services provided.

12. The results of the study are consistent with the findings of previous research.

13. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data collected.

14. The data shows a clear trend towards increased participation in the program.

15. This is likely due to the improved quality of the services provided.



Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan 1/, no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred from the "regulated plant" of one handler to the "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is indicated in the reports of both handlers. In no event shall the amount classified as Class II be greater than the amount of producer milk in Class II in the plant of the transferee handler after allocating other source milk, in series, beginning with Class II.

Milk, skim milk or cream disposed of to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is deducted, in series, beginning with the lowest priced utilization in the following sequence: other source milk not subject to another Federal order and other source milk fully subject to pricing and payment provisions of another Federal order.

Other source milk received in packaged form which was classified and priced under another Federal order and disposed of in the same form as received is allocated to the same classification as under the other order.

Compensatory payments - Handlers who receive other source milk from a plant not subject to another Federal order during any month in which the total receipts from all producers are 110 percent or more of the total Class I utilization at all "regulated plants", shall make payments at the difference between the Class I and the Class II value of such milk, on other source milk allocated to Class I.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/10/68

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-388610)

SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY, AKA; ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN PASSPORT

RE: NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 10/9/68

On 10/9/68, the New York Office received information from the New York State Department of Social Services regarding the activities of James Earl Ray.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 10/9/68.

The LHM contains information regarding the activities of James Earl Ray, who is currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information was obtained from the New York State Department of Social Services, which has been advised that Ray is attempting to obtain a passport in order to travel to Europe.

The New York Office is currently conducting an investigation into the activities of Ray and is keeping the Bureau advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,  
SAC, NEW YORK

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 10/9/68. The LHM contains information regarding the activities of James Earl Ray, who is currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The information was obtained from the New York State Department of Social Services, which has been advised that Ray is attempting to obtain a passport in order to travel to Europe. The New York Office is currently conducting an investigation into the activities of Ray and is keeping the Bureau advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,  
SAC, NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

100-388610-100

Outside Purchases: cont'd

Handlers who receive other source milk from a plant not subject to another Federal order during any month in which the total receipts from all producers are 110 percent or more of the total Class I utilization at all "regulated plants" shall make payments at the difference between the Class I and Class II value of such milk on any such other source milk allocated to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Class II milk is indicated in the reports of the transferring handler.
- b. The operator of the unregulated plant makes available to the market administrator records adequate for verification of Class II utilization.
- c. If conditions a. and b. are met, all milk received at the unregulated plant is classified by market administrator and the skim milk and butterfat so transferred is allocated in series, beginning with Class I, after similar allocation is first made for milk received at the unregulated plant which is determined to constitute its regular source of supply for Class I uses.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts from producers (including handler's own production) and other source milk that is received from a plant not subject to another Federal order which is allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating Plan - A base rating plan, subject to rules set forth in the order, applies April through June of each year beginning with 1958. The base (daily quota) of each producer whose milk was received by a handler(s) on not less than 30 days during the immediately preceding months of October through December shall be the quantity computed by dividing such producer's total pounds of milk delivered in the 3-month period by the number of days from the date of first delivery to the end of such 3-month period.





Special Producer Provisions:

Transfer of Base - A base (daily quota) may be transferred during the period April through June. Transfer is permitted only in the event of death of a producer in which case the base may be transferred to a member of the producer's immediate family who carries on the dairy operation on the same farm; or in the event of termination of a joint holding, in which case the entire base may be transferred to one of the joint holders, or divided between the former joint owners if they continue dairy operations.

Special Handlers Provisions:

Operators of the following plants are subject only to the reporting provisions of the order:

- a. A plant located outside the marketing area from which an average of less than 300 points (one point equal to one-half pint of cream or one quart of any other Class I product) of Class I milk per day is disposed of on routes wholly or partially in the marketing area.
- b. A plant which is subject to another Federal order.
- c. A plant which receives from dairy farmers no milk which is approved for consumption as fluid milk by a health authority in the marketing area and from which disposition of Class I milk is permitted only in the portions of the marketing area for which no health authority exercises jurisdiction with respect to approval of milk for fluid consumption.





Class II Milk - cont'd

- c. Disposed of as skim milk and used for livestock feed, or skim milk dumped subject to prior notification to and possible verification by the market administrator.
- d. In shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of skim milk and butterfat respectively, in receipts from producers and in other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I and Class II milk prices, and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. 
$$\frac{(\text{Chi 92-score butter} \times 6) + (\text{Wisc Ch. Ex. Chedd} \times 2.4)}{7} \times 1.3 \times 3.5$$
- c.  $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 1.2 \times 3.5) +$   
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

February through July . . . . . \$ 1.75  
 August through January. . . . . \$ 2.20

- \* Supply-demand Adjustment - To this price add or subtract the amount of any supply-demand adjustment effective in the calculation of the Class I price for the preceding month under the Cleveland, Ohio order.

Class II Milk Price - The Class II price shall be the basic formula price for the month, provided that for the months of April, May, and June, the price shall be reduced 20 cents if the Class I price for the month is reduced by a supply-demand adjustment.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I price - Chicago 92-score butter for preceding month x 0.13.

Class II price - Chicago 92-score butter for the month x 0.115.

Producer price - The average of the Class I and the Class II butterfat differentials for the month, weighted by the total pounds of butterfat in producer milk.



Class II Milk - cont'd

- b. Contained in the month end inventory of Class I products.
- c. Disposed of as skim milk and used for livestock feed, or skim milk dumped subject to prior notification to and possible verification by the market administrator.
- d. In shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of skim milk, and butterfat respectively in receipts from producers and in other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I and Class II milk prices, and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. 
$$\frac{(\text{Chi 92-score butter} \times 6) \times (\text{Wisc Ch Ex Chedd} \times 2.4) \times 1.3 \times 3.5}{7}$$
- c.  $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 1.2 \times 3.5) +$   
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

February through July. . . . . \$1.50  
 August through January . . . . . \$1.95

- \* Supply-demand Adjustment - To this price add or subtract the amount of any supply-demand adjustment effective in the calculation of the Class I price for the preceding month under the Cleveland, Ohio order.

Class II Milk Price - The Class II price shall be the basic formula price for the month, provided that for the months of April, May, and June, the price shall be reduced 20 cents if the Class I price for the month is reduced by a supply-demand adjustment.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for preceding month x 0.13.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the month x 0.155.

Producer Price - The average of the Class I and the Class II butterfat differentials for the month weighted by the total pounds of butterfat in producer milk.





(Revised: 3/1/57)

(g)

Citation

Date Published

Action

OMAHA-LINCOLN-COUNCIL BLUFFS - ORDER NO. 35

17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Order, as amended
20 FR 880	2/11/55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 4

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41

16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8/15/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9/3/53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 6767	10/27/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 575	2/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 11
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Amendment No. 12
19 FR 4706	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5533	8/31/54	Amendment No. 13
19 FR 7710	11/30/54	Amendment No. 14
20 FR 5450	7/30/55	Amendment No. 15
20 FR 6509	9/3/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 7324	10/1/55	Amendment No. 16
20 FR 8281	11/4/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 10128	12/31/55	Amendment No. 17
21 FR 1345	3/1/56	Amendment No. 18
21 FR 2555	4/19/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 6535	8/30/56	Amendment No. 19
22 FR 375	1/18/57	Amendment No. 20



(Revised: 3/1/57)

(h)

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42</u>		
21 FR 5675	7/28/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5964	8/9/56	Correction
21 FR 6886	9/12/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 1317	3/2/57	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43</u>		
20 FR 7285	9/30/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 5713	7/31/56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 8353	11/1/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
22 FR 7	1/1/57	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44</u>		
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
<u>LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46</u>		
21 FR 7514	10/2/56	Order, as amended



CitationDate PublishedActionSIOUX FALLS-MITCHELL -- ORDER NO. 56

17 FR 6187  
 20 FR 1333  
 20 FR 4176  
 21 FR 2807

7/10/52  
 3/4/55  
 6/15/55  
 5/1/56

Order  
 Amendment No. 1  
 Order suspending  
 a certain provision  
 Amendment No. 2

AKRON-STARK COUNTY -- ORDER NO. 60

22 FR 537

1/29/57

Order, as amended

PHILADELPHIA -- ORDER NO. 61

17 FR 5309  
 18 FR 1153  
 18 FR 8675  
 18 FR 8673  
 19 FR 1081  
 19 FR 1817  
 20 FR 1529  
 21 FR 3671

6/11/52  
 2/28/53  
 12/24/53  
 12/24/53  
 2/26/54  
 4/2/54  
 3/12/55  
 5/30/56

Order, as amended  
 Amendment No. 14  
 Amendment No. 15  
 Order terminating  
 specified terms  
 Amendment No. 16  
 Amendment No. 17  
 Amendment No. 18  
 Amendment No. 19





<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71</u>		
21 FR 8312	10/31/56	Order, as amended
<u>TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72</u>		
20 FR 6275	8/27/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 6571	9/8/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
22 FR 545	1/29/57	Amendment No. 9
<u>MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73</u>		
21 FR 534	1/24/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 2810	5/1/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 5714	7/31/56	Amendment No. 3
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 7521	10/2/56	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>COLUMBUS --ORDER NO. 74</u>		
17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of Correction
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1339	3/10/54	Amendment No. 7
20 FR 4179	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 10201	12/20/56	Amendment No. 9



CitationDate PublishedActionCLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75

20 FR 2947	5/3/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 3787	5/28/55	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 4083	6/10/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 12
21 FR 7481	9/29/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 8318	10/26/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 547	1/29/57	Amendment No. 13

FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76

17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order
17 FR 9771	10/30/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1154	2/28/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 2021	3/31/55	Amendment No. 3
20 FR 9817	12/21/55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 4

PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

20 FR 414	1/19/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 546	1/29/57	Amendment No. 3

NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

21 FR 4854	6/30/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5789	8/3/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order, terminating certain terms

TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

20 FR 1429	3/10/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 7522	10/2/56	Amendment No. 6





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Citation

Date Published

Action

LIMA - ORDER NO. 95

19 FR 6991

10/30/54

Order, as amended

SPRINGFIELD, MASS - ORDER NO. 96

20 FR 10038

12/29/55

Order, as amended  
(Amendment No. 5)

21 FR 6330

8/23/56

Order suspending  
certain provisions  
Amendment No. 6

21 FR 10469

12/29/56

CORPUS CHRISTI - ORDER NO. 98

20 FR 3787

5/28/55

Order

21 FR 2807

5/1/56

Amendment No. 1

22 FR 1325

3/5/57

Order suspending  
certain provisions

WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99

20 FR 10045

12/29/55

Order, as amended  
(Amendment No. 5)

21 FR 627

1/28/56

Correction

21 FR 6330

8/23/56

Order suspending  
certain provisions  
Amendment No. 6

21 FR 10470

12/29/56



CitationDate PublishedActionCHATTANOOGA - ORDER NO. 100

21 FR 5567  
21 FR 7513

7/25/56  
10/2/56

Order  
Order terminating  
specified terms

WHEELING - ORDER NO. 102

20 FR 7426  
20 FR 8453

10/6/55  
11/11/55

Order  
Order suspending  
certain provisions  
Correction  
Amendment No. 1  
Amendment No. 2  
Order terminating  
specified terms  
Order suspending  
certain provisions  
Determination

20 FR 9456  
21 FR 2810  
21 FR 2808  
21 FR 7513

12/16/55  
5/1/56  
5/1/56  
10/2/56

22 FR 636  
22 FR 988

1/31/57  
2/16/57

CENTRAL ARIZONA - ORDER NO. 104

20 FR 8258  
21 FR 2807

11/3/55  
5/1/56

Order  
Amendment No. 1

INLAND EMPIRE - ORDER NO. 108

21 FR 861

2/8/56

Order

CLARKSBURG - ORDER NO. 109

20 FR 7433  
20 FR 9988  
21 FR 2811  
21 FR 2808  
21 FR 7513

10/6/55  
12/28/55  
5/1/56  
5/1/56  
10/2/56

22 FR 637  
22 FR 988

1/31/57  
2/16/57

Order  
Correction  
Amendment No. 1  
Amendment No. 2  
Order terminating  
specified terms  
Order suspending  
certain provisions  
Determination



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Citation

Date Published

Action

WILMINGTON - ORDER NO. 110

21 FR 3488

5/25/56

Order

BLUEFIELD - ORDER NO. 112

21 FR 7482

9/29/56

Order



